

pupated immediately in the earth. The moth emerged the following May.

DIAGNOSIS OF A NEW ARCTIAN.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Dodia albertæ, gen. nov. et sp.

Head moderately prominent, tongue weak, palpi short, not reaching front, eyes naked, ocelli large; ♂ antennæ simple with bristles and cilia; body slender, geometrifform, vestiture hairy but short; hind tibiæ with four spurs, fore tibiæ with terminal spine; primaries broad, trigonate; secondaries large and ample. Vein 1 free, scarcely forked at base; 2 from middle of cell; 3-5 rather approximate, 5 nearer 4 than 6; 6 from end of cell, free or shortly stalked; 7-10 stalked, 8-9 nearly at apex; 11 and 12 free; on hind wings 3-4 approximate; 5 strong, arising near 4; 6-7 stalked; 8 anastomosing with cell to near middle. Frenulum present. Gray, wings diaphanous with only a faint whitish waved subterminal line or considerably washed with whitish over the basal half of the wing, leaving a gray subbasal curved band and a slightly waved, oblique, median one, between which and the subterminal line are whitish powderings. Hind wings subhyaline. Expanse, 34-35 mm.

Three ♂ ♂, Calgary, Alberta, Canada (F. H. Wolley Dod). One, taken June 11 is fresh and washed with white; a second, July 3, is diaphanous gray with only traces of markings, while the third, July 10, is rubbed and nearly hyaline.

U. S. National Museum, type No. 5747.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE LEPIDOPTEROUS LARVÆ.

By D. W. COQUILLET.

Homœosoma mucidellum Ragonot.

Body green, minutely granulated, a brown dorsal and subdorsal stripe, first thoracic segment brownish, darkest laterally, cervical shield yellow, bordered posteriorly with black piliferous spots, minute, black, spiracles circular, wholly black, anal plate unmarked, head brown, an ocellar black dot and above it a large black spot: 16 legs; length, 8 mm.

Found two February 12, 1893, in thin, white cocoons beneath a piece of paper in the grass near Los Angeles, Cal. One pupated February 15, and the moth issued March 28.

Epehstiodes gilvescentella *Ragonot.*

Body dull olive brown, in the younger ones marked with a dorsal, subdorsal and stigmatal whitish stripe, which are sometimes so dilated as to almost cover the whole body, but in the older ones they are narrower, sometimes being entirely wanting; piliferous spots quite distinct, blackish brown; spiracles ringed with black; head dark, reddish brown; cervical shield yellowish brown, bordered posteriorly with black; on each side of the first thoracic segment is a rather large, polished, blackish, stigmatal spot; thoracic legs whitish, marked with black; no anal plate; length, 11 mm.

Found many on trunks of orange trees at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 5 and 7, 1889. Some were in masses of dry leaves, in the crotches of the trees, and the leaves bore evidence of having been fed upon by them. Others were in silk-lined channels in the bark of the tree, beneath debris of various kinds adhering to the bark. They refused to feed upon the green orange leaves. The moths issued from February 21 to March 8.

Setiostoma fernaldella *Riley.*

Body greenish white, a dorsal row of large pinkish spots, a rather wide subdorsal and narrower stigmatal interrupted pinkish line; the three thoracic segments wholly pinkish; piliferous spots and spiracles black or dark brown; cervical shield blackish brown, head yellowish brown; length, 12 mm. Lives on *Quercus agrifolia* between two leaves fastened together with silk threads. Found many larvæ June 13, 1886, near Los Angeles, Cal. The moths issued during the following month. Young larvæ also were found in the same locality, Feb. 12, 1888.

NOTE ON A SPECIES OF PSILOPYGA.

BY CHARLES SCHAEFFER.

Specimens collected by Dr. R. E. Kunze, in Arizona, agree very well with the description of the Mexican *P. fasciata* Sharp, except in the extent of the red markings, which are said to occupy two-thirds of the elytra in the Mexican species, while in the specimens from Arizona the red occupies only one-third of the elytra. According to Dr. Sharp the generic name *Psilopyga* must be restored for our species of *Oxyenemus*.